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New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A mob of workmen in Barcelona, Spain, cheered for the Republic yesterday. The garrisons at Lerida and Valencia have revolted. - O'Herlihy, who was charged with treasonfelony in Liverpool, was discharged. - A riot broke out in Alexandria, but was easily quelled. Dr. Robert Moffat, father-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, died in London.

DOMESTIC .- The President went on horseback from Fort Washakie, Wyoming Territory, into the wilderness toward Yellowstone Park on Thursday. Rena B., Capias, Bridget and Wandering were the winners at the Saratoga races yesterday.

The New-York Yacht Club yachts raced with the Eastern Yacht Club yachts at Marblehead, Mass. == The liquor dealers of Ohio organization on Thursday to formed hanged at Utica yesterday for the murder of his brother, George Lyman Ostrander, in 1880. The statistics of the canals for the first week in August show an increase in the amount of goods transported when compared with last year of 51,902 tons. == The First National Bank of Indianapolis and the Indiana Banking Company closed their doors vesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A few telegraph operators

returned to work yesterday. == Five hundred Fresh-Air children ate dinner on Coney Island. The committee appointed by the Mayor examined the securities held by the city. ——Mr. Hunt's plan for the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statue was adopted. == Excise Commissioner Mitchell defended his board against the criticisms of the Commissioners of Accounts. ——— Charles M. Russell and Elise De Forest were married under romantic circumstances in Jersey City. === A brakeman fell off a train at Coney Island and was drowned. == The Athletics, of Philadelphia, won a game of baseball from the Metropolitans, = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.74 cents. Stocks were active and depressed, and closed weak at lowest figures.

THE WEATHER .- I RIBUNE local observations indicate clear followed by cloudy weather, and oceasional rain. lemperature vesterday: Highest, 770; lowest, 670; average, 71%.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer trav ellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sont to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Another party of 500 poor children were sent down to Coney Island yesterday for the day, making the fourth party for the week and the fifth for the season. These day-excursions have been surprisingly successful. The 2,000 children who have been selected for them have enjoyed themselves beyond the expectations of the persons who so kindly supplied the money to pay for their pleasure. The cost of the trip for each child was only 20 cents. This included all the clam chowder each little stomach should hold. The money especially contributed for these excursions is now exhausted.

It is highly improbable that any serious complications will ever arise between the United States and the amiable Republic of Switzerland : still, of course, such a misfortune might occur, and for that reason the arbitration treaty. gracefully suggested by the Swiss Minister. will doubtless receive due consideration from the Government at Washington. The only complaint which this country has had to make against Switzerland, recently at least, is that some of the canton authorities are inclined to send their paupers to our shores as first-class immigrants. Captain Mason, United States Consul at Basle, is excellent authority for the truth of that statement; but he exp' lins that the iniquity is not approved by the central power in Switzerland. Still the facts remain and if any treaty is negotiated with our sister Republic it would be a good thing if some clause could be inserted which would effectually restrain pauper emigration from the can-

Ever since the party leaders who soar above faction (when it is their interest to do so) ordered the County Democracy to share this city's representation in the State Convention with Tammany Hall and Irving Hall, those County Democrats who have some little idea of consistency remaining in them have been squirming in disgust. They realize what a complete surrender to Mr. Kelly this compulsory harmony means, and how utterly it knocks out from under them all reason for being. Still the leck must be eaten; and next Monday night has been appointed as the time when the bitter dish is to be prepared. This is a humiliating state of affairs for the County Democracy; but the disgust and nausea which they suffer now are nothing to what their feelings will be after the election. They will see then that they swallowed the bitter mess

The case of the brutish murderer who was hanged in Utica yesterday is a noteworthy illustration of the maudlin sympathy which even the worst of felons seem able to excite when condemned to die. Ostrander killed his brother over two years and a half ago. It was a peculiarly atrocious murder, without an extenuating circumstance. Mean jealousy was was found guilty. Certain persons then interested themselves in the case, and all possible devices were resorted to in order to save his anworthy neck. If reports can be believed,

way that called forth a sharp rebuke from one or two judges. Delay was sought on all pretexts, and his friends were so successful that Ostrander had to be sentenced to death three times, and four dates had to be fixed for the infliction of the penalty before he was actually hanged. At no time had he exhibited any decent traits of character. Even on the scaffold he gave proof of his utter depravity. Maudlin pity for such a man shows moral weakness.

The Prohibitionists of Ohio might read to their profit the proceedings of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, which has just been holding a meeting at Toledo to organize the rumshops which it represents for the political canvass. All the principles which the Prohibitionists hold most dear are vigorously denounced in the Association's platform, and the victory of the Democracy in Ohio this fall is declared to be the only hope of the liquor interests of the State and Nation. Could anything prove more clearly that the Democracy is the bitter foe of Temperance, and that the Republican party is its friend? And yet the Prohibition leaders are doing all they can to help the Democrats carry the State this fall. They have nominated a separate ticket, although they must realize that every vote for that ticket is practically a vote for their deadliest enemy. It is indeed hard to give these Prohibitionists credit for sincerity when they are guilty of folly so blind as this.

NEW PARTY DREAMS. "An era of good feeling," this is, according to one acute observer. It closely resembles, he thinks, the times of President Monroe, and he is sure that he sees in the near future a breaking up and reorganization of parties. Meanwhile, "turn the rascals out" is an evidence of the good feeling of the Democrats. And the two parties, as thoroughly organized and disciplined as ever, are confronting each other in Ohio and Iowa, and preparing for a struggle in which a moderate gain in the size of majorities will be hailed by either party as a great victory. To the ordinary observer, the signs of an "era of good feeling." or of a "breaking up of

parties," are not visible to the naked eye. The Republican party, for instance, is more thoroughly united than it has been at any other time for years. In 1872, and again before the nomination in 1880, and after the inauguration in 1881, there were signs of discord. An observer might have believed, at these periods, that a reorganization of parties might result. the Democrats at the approaching But there is now no indication whatever of William Heary Ostrander was probable rupture among Republicans. Absolute agreement as to all details is not to be expected. There are differences of opinion about some individuals and some appointments, and some details of the new tariff. But these and all other differences that now appear are on all hands regarded as wholly insignificant in comparison with the great and patriotic objects for which the united party strives.

Not very long ago, a man who believed that Mr. Watterson and his followers were very much in earnest might have entertained the notion that the Democratic party was going to pieces. In words, at all events, there seemed to be an irreconcilable difference between the free-traders, who declared it fatal and shameful cowardice to gloss over their convictions any longer with mere tricks of phrase, and the Democratic trimmers, who charged the defeat of the party in 1880 to Mr. Watterson's impetuous and inexpedient candor. But that seems an age ago, if one looks at recent Democratic platforms and sperches. Of a sudden the tricksters and trimmers have it all their own way, and the men who professed to have deep-rooted convictions are accepting another trick of words as gleefully as if they had never dreamed of free trade or of "a tariff for revenue only." It is plain enough that there can be no controversy in the Democratic ranks faction is ready to sacrifice what it professes to consider sacred principles for the chance of office. Then as to men, there may be quarrelling, but there is no leader of commanding thought and influence, like Mr. around whom a faction can rally. Mr. Tilden is not such a leader, nor Mr. Bayard, nor Mr. McDonald. The nomination will be dictated by expediency again. There is not a sign of a breaking up," though there may be local quarrels bitter enough to make success impossible.

It may be set down as a "hard-pan fact" in politics that the Republican party is not going to pieces, so long as the old Democratic party remains in existence, with its ancient traditions and black record, to seize the Government at the first opportunity. If the Republican party had no other reason for being, it would be an all-sufficient reason that those who rebelled and sympathized with rebellion cannot safely be left to maintain the fruits of the war; that those who resisted equal rights and specie resumption to the end cannot safely be left to preserve equal rights or public honor; that those who have never ceased to denounce and assail a protective tariff cannot safely be left to enact a new tariff or to administer the one now in force.

The Democratic party has a reason for continued existence also. For twenty years and more it has represented, and it still represents, every form of resistance to the policy of the Republican party. When that policy has been fully and heartily accepted by the neonle, the Democratic party will have to die, or to get itself a new reason for being. At present the hostility to Republican ideas and measures is as vindictive, malignant and intense as ever, though it sways fewer voters than it did years ago. No other party can embody or express that hostility as the Democratic party does, and no party that does not embedy and express it Those who dream of new party divisions must possess their souls in patience. The time is not ripe.

THE NEW-YORK STATE CONTEST .-The next election in this State will be an unusually important one for an off year. About 450 State and county officers are to be chosen; and the terms of a small army of sub-

ordinates will depend upon the result For instance, the Republicans in the Legislature forced that body to pass the law to improve the State Civil Service, but the Democrats inserted a clause in the act providing that it should not take effect, so far as the appointment of removal of clerks is concerned, until the 4th of next January. If the Democrats elect the State officers this year, all the experienced Republican subordinates now in the service of the State will doubtless be turned out. That is the kind of Civil Service Reform the Democrats favor; and such was their purpose in providing that the Civil Service Act should not take effect for eight months. In that respect their action was in harmony with the office-grabbing record of the Legislature. Every person who desires to the only motive. The man had a fair trial and promote true Civil Service Reform should renext November.

Besides the five important State officers-Secretary of State, Controller, State Treasuevidence was manufactured in his favor in a rer. Attorney-General, and State Engineer and with its authority, makes demands which a

Surveyor-there is an entirely new Legislature to be chosen. The thirty-two State Senators will act upon the nominations of the Governor for the remainder of his term. They can prevent him from filling the offices of Emigration Commissioner, Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, etc., with broken-down Democratic politicians, as he attempted to do last spring. The Senators will also participate in the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Lapham.

There are twelve new Supreme Court Judges to be chosen for terms of fourteen years each; thirty-one County Judges and seven Surrogates for terms of six years each; thirty-seven District-Attorneys and other officers connected with the administration of justice. The Democratic party, which has no other object in view than that of hunting for spoils, cannot be trusted with the delicate work of choosing judicial officers. In this city it has made such offices a part of the deals between faction leaders-the choice of a judge being subject to the throw of the dice. To say the least, the result has not been creditable to the city. These same faction leaders are now negotiating to divide the offices at the coming election.

It will not do for Republicans to hope for anything from Democratic differences. Even the Governor of the State is willing to retract all that he has said against Tammany, in order to aid the hunt for spoils. Harmony purchased in a similar way in 1880 resulted in a Republican victory. No doubt a like result will follow in 1883. But it matters not what may be the end of the Democratic negotiations, if the Republicans lay aside personal differences and nominate their best men. In that event the election of the Republican State officers will be assured. And there can be no doubt, with the record of the last two sessions before the voters, that the Democratic Legislature must go.

OFFICIAL BLINDNESS.

The Excise Commissioners come promptly forward to deny all the unpleasant charges made about the management of their depart ment, and declare that they will explain everything officially just as soon as the Mayor's demand reaches them. Meanwhile, it seems pertinent to ask how it is that the Commissioners of Accounts did not find out these irregularities in the Excise Department long ago? As was pointed out in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, they have discovered nothing new in this case. Ac cording to their own showing excise matters have been going wrong for a long time-since before they made their examination of a year or so ago at least.

It is one of the most discouraging revelations concerning city affairs which we have had lately, that our official investigators rarely find out that anything wrong is going on until somebody else, or some extraordinary disclosure, calls their attention to

it. The Carroll frauds, for instance, went on under their noses for years in the Controller's office, but were not discovered; and the Society for the Prevention of Crime has been giving them points all along about Excise Board management. It is certainly not an unfair infer ence to say that the Commissioners of Account are too polite to ask questions, or too careless to do their work thorouguly. Another inference might be suggested of course; but it is not a pleasant one to mention,

GETTING DESPERATE.

The striking telegraphers made a great mis take in "ordering out" the railway operators. This step had been repeatedly named as the last and crowning proof of the power of the Brotherhood, to which they were anxious not to resort if it could be avoided because of the intolerable inconvenience it would cause the public. But when it was rejuctantly taken at last, the inevitable about any question of principle, because either inference was that the strikers had despaired of success by other and less objectionable means. The strikers themselves cannot escape disheartenment when they find that this last has failed. For its failure is now evident. Not a single railroad company has been seriously embarrassed, even for a day, by the withdrawal of the small number of operators who have chosen to obey the orders of the Brotherhood. It would seem that the strikers' committee, notwithstanding its previous boasts, must have known that it was doubtful whether any cons:derable proportion of the station operators would throw up their positions, and hesitated to make a demand upon them, less because of the consequent annoyance to the public than because it doubted the result. Reflection must convince reasonable operators

that the demand was one that ought not to have been made. Nearly all the station operators have other duties apart from those of telegraphic service. They are under obligations to the railroad companies to perform these duties faithfully, and many of them are under bonds It would be a great injustice to the railroad companies to compel them to find new persons at a day's notice for those other duties, in which, usually, much knowledge of the basiness and methods of the roads is necessary. The operators at stations have special work to do for which they are trained, and the safety of the public constantly depends upon their efficiency. An inexperienced man, though an equally good operator, would be a source of peril to life and property. The injustice of de manding that such men should abandon their posts is the greater because they have had no controversy with their employers. Their pay is different and their duties are different from those of ordinary operators; many of them have houses or quarters provided, and homes for families. To expect that such men would throw up their situations, without any real or fancied can command a third of the Democratic vote. grievance of their own, was not particularly reasonable, and the managers of the Brotherhood must have known that the order was as hazardous as it was unjust.

It is the great misfortune of trades-unions however, that they so often fall into the control of men who lack any adequate sense of responsibility or of farmess, and who resort to extreme measures when their dictation is resisted, without once thinking whether those measures are just in themselves, or for the best interests of their associates. An illustration of this was given on Thursday in the building trades. In order to force all men engaged in any of these trades to become members of one organization or league, a "walking committee" was sent around to buildings where men were at work to inspect their cards, so that those who were not members could be marked and a demand made for their discharge. In one large building, the employers had ordered and posted up "no admittance" except for the men employed, a regulation the propriety of which in many cases every reasonable man will recognize. But the walking committee," not being permitted to interrupt the men while at their work, directed them to strike, and those who were members of the Union did so. This piece of unreasonable and unjust dictation illustrates the cause of the member these facts when he casts his ballot refusal of many employers to recognize labor organizations in any way. The irresponsible committee, having nothing to lose when men are

reasonable employer cannot grant, and which reasonable workmen never would think of making for themselves, and then, if refused, throws the loss and suffering of a strike upon men who actually have no grievance whatever of their own.

cut repeatedly, or otherwise interrupted, and in ways which prove that the offence was committed by men well acquainted with the business. This is another evidence of the disheartenment and desperation of the strikers. Their managers have publicly prohibited any injury to property, and claim that none has been done with the authority or knowledge of the organization. But in every secret league there are men who do not obey reason or justice, and if a struggle is going against them these men always resort to unlawful acts. The Unions draw them into a contest, kindle their passions, place them in a hopeless position, subject them to bitter loss, and then claim that they, the Unions, are not to blame if some men without warrant do unlawful deeds. But the real responsibility rests with those who induce the workers to demand more than employers will grant, and sustain them with the hope that the employers can be coerced by a strike. Sooner or later, violence is the natural fruit of a defeated strike, and the Unions know it.

OUESTION AND ANSWER. THE TRIBUNE professes to be delighted at the prospect that the Democratic House of Congress will investigate the purchase of votes by the Republican party in 1880. "So giad you're glad i". THE TRIBUNE is right, and the hearty ring in its bilarity at the prospect is fairly contagious. Of course, we will have fun, any quantity of it. By the way, will the Editor of The Tribune help things along by telling what he knows I—|New-York World.

Yes, with the greatest pleasure. And it won't make you happy, either. By the way, did the Editor of The World tell quite all he knew in his recent frank and

admirable interview with "Jay Hawker," of The Cincinnati Enquirer? If by chance there should be some scraps of knowledge left in him still, surely some Democratic newspaper in New-York can find another "Jay Hawker' for him. Interviews with the able Editor of The World do make us happy.

A NEGLECTED REFORM.

A call has just been issued for a meeting early in September, in Saratoga, of the National Prison Association, a society which was organized mainly by the late Dr. Wines, and which owed so much of its vitality to his energy that when he died it died, or sank into a state of coma from which it is now proposed to rouse it. There is no doubt that a great deal of good was accomplished by this association. It brought the subject into public notice through the press, called thoughtful and benevolent people who were interested in this reform together, showed them how great were the deficiencies of the American prison system compared with those of many other countries, suggested new methods of treatment and stimulated individual zeal in reform. If it had continued in operation a year or two longer its practical effect on the abuses of our penal and reformatory institutions would have been more marked. As it was it accomplished much, even in this direction. Exposure is a decisive step toward reform in such cases. It is proposed now to reorganize the old association. Among the signers of the call for a convention are ex-President Hayes, Horatio Seymour, Howard Potter, Morris K. Jesup, Francis Wayland and other men of weight and prominence.

Such a society is needed for two kinds of work : First, to make public and to prevent abuses in jails, penitentiaries and reformatory schools. Such abuses exist, as we all know from the horrors of the Southern convict-letting system to the miseries in many of our Northern county jails. An item now and then creeps into the papers concerning these outrages, but they are soon overlooked and forgotten. An influential organization is necessary, whose business it would be to discover and correct such abuses. The second part of its work should be to elevate the system of treatment of the prisoner, in order that resort has been deemed necessary, and that it he may leave the prison more likely to prove self-supporting, useful, moral citizen than when he entered it. Our jails, and even reformatory schools, contain a dead weight of idleness and vice which the industrious taxpayer must shoulder. So long as the majority of these houses are, as now, breeding-places of criminals, they only increase the load which he bears. To make these prisons and schools both punitive and reformatory is the work to be done. It is a task big enough to test the strength of any association. To effect anything the action of the society must be vigorous and practical. It must avoid theoretical experiments and speech-making, and, above all, must direct its energy to actual work and not to the collection of money for high-priced officers.

A curious dispatch appeared in the papers a day or two ago saying that Dr. Harkness had finally pronounced the famous footprints at Carson, Nev. about which there has been a good deal of scientific discussion, to be those of big-footed men. The judgment of Professor Marsh, of Yale College, one of the best authorities in the country, if not the best, is that they are the footprints of a gigantic sioth. This was also the opinion expressed by Professor Le Coute in a recent letter to Nature. This onclusion is likely to stand until overturned by better authority.

The London Echo, remarking Jupon the proposition to raise a pecuniary testimonial to Mr. Martin Farquahar lupper, suggests that America ought to be a generous contributor, as one and a half million copies of his works have been sold here " without the author's obtaining the slightest financial bene fit." And there are cymical persons who would add without the readers' obtaining the slightest intellectual benefit." That's no excuse, though, for pirating his works. The cow is worthy her fodder, be her milk ever so thin

Whether James McDermott is a traitor to his fellow Fenians, and will appear as an "informer" in the Irish courts, or whether he is still true to the svil cause with which he has been associated, and will occupy a place in the prisoner's dock, all peaceable and well-disposed persons hope that the English authorities will find some legal and proper way of keeping him on the other side of the ocean. He is a particulary noisy, obnoxious and mischievous fellow, without any redeeming qualities which carefu scrutiny has ever been able to discover. Brooklyn is well rid of him.

Senator Call, of Florida, has been interviewed or the Presidential nomination and the Speakership. With regard to the former he said to the reporter You may state that the Democrats of Florida will cheerfully support the candidate of the National Convention, whoever he may be." As to the Speak ership he said: "I do not know what particular preference our Democratic Congressman bas, but I believe that he will join the members from the South generally in supporting that candidate for the Speakership whom they will prefer.' If Senator Call knows anything in particular he is evidently determined not to "give it away."

The aristocratic classes in England find a ready market for their old furniture, their surplus jewels and their historical relics. The Duke of Hamilton has recently sold his furniture, the heirs of the Duke of Marlborough his books and jewels, and even the Duke of Norfolk, millionnaire though he be, his household treasures. The Duke of Teck has contributed a thrown out of work by its acts, gets puffed up select assortment of furniture and ornaments to the fashionable auction rooms at the West End of Lon-

don, the precious associations of geruine royalty being enumerated in detail in the catalogues. Maharajah of Labore, Prince Dhuleep Singh, who has resided at Eivedon Hall for many years, and being the god-son of the Queen, has always been reseived with distinguished honor at Court, is following the fashion of the time and selling out his plate and jewels. The plate belonging to the Black Prince, The wires of the Western Union have been as he is familiarly known in Suffolk, is one of the richest displays of Oriental luxury ever seen in an auction room. It is sold because he wants to travel in India, and will not do so unless he can make the journey in state like an Eastern prince, without

reference to expense. The posthumous statement of N. L. Dukes has been published. Both he and the friends who persuaded him to write it might have spared themselves the trouble. It contains nothing new, and will not relieve his name from the odium that belongs to one of the meanest of mankind.

Mr. John L. Sullivan announces that he is through with the prize ring, but he is still open to engagements of the right sort under the Marquis of Queensberry rules. Mr. Sullivan seems to be wiser in his generation than the children of fight usually are. While he can gather in \$9,000 for a single evening's easy work, with "soft gloves," under the approving smiles of the New-York Police Department, why should be desire to go dodging sheriffs and constables on the Canada border or the Western plains, in order to fight with bare fists for \$2,000 or \$5,000 ! Some of the most dazzling ornaments of the profession which Mr. S. has done so much to decorate (for instance, he adorned the late lamented Mr. Elliott and the present unlamented Mr. Slade with rare skill and effect) have languished in prison merely for "putting up their hands" in the ring, said hands being in a state of nature. But so long as he confines his pugilism to the public halls in the city limits, and covers his mighty fists with buffers which do not prevent him from knocking a giant of 220 pounds clean off a big platform, Police Commissioners, Police Justices, Police Inspectors and Police Captains vie with each other in doing him honor. When he grows too old and stiff for the tierce joys of the roped arena, the champion will probably retire into politics, and we may yet see him ornamenting the Senate Chamber at Albany, which has been already graced by the statesmanship of more than one hard hitter.

It is reported from Washington that Colonel Ilges was sentenced by the court-martial to dismissal from the Army, previous reports to the contrary notwithstanding. As we showed the other day, his own address to the court seemed to leave no room for any other verdict.

Colonel Higginson has taken issue with George C. Eggleston's recent declaration that in the education of girls there was no recognition of the fact that the girl may have some time to earn her own living or support her family, and argues that in New-England at least, if not throughout the North, the reverse is the truth. There is no doubt that the number of useful employments in which women are engaged has increased amazingly within the past twenty or thirty years. Miss Susan B. Anthony gave some interesting statistics on this point in addressing a meeting in London some weeks ago. which there is no space to repeat here. And there can be as little loubt that this is, to a considerable extent, due to the increased facilities of education now to be had by women. But is it not true that the feminine element is largely omitted from the training of the girls of to-day? Some dress like their brothers, but more are educated like them and trained like them. There is apt to be less of that training which it is desirable for every woman to have, whether she expects to work with her own hands or not. The question of the right to vote, or of the superiority or inferiority of women, is not bound up in this. Can the modern girl sew and cook and keep house, and do the thousand other things that women ought to know how to do whether they have an abundance of servants to do them or not? Is it not true that the household element in her training is more neglected than it used to be! And would not her prospect of a happy and thoroughly satisfactory life be better, if it re ceived more attention ?

The continued cool and pleasant weather of the present season of dog-days is liable to give the he to that very old saying. "Every dog has his day." At the present rate there won't be enough dog-days

to go round. Nothing is more peculiar about a certain class of theatrical people than the ease and gayety with which they enter upon the marriage state-and leave it. People who don't walk the boards seem to find it a rather serious matter to be married. It is a new life with new responsibilities. And, find it so easy married again. But the actors and actresses make their entrances and exits on this stage as cheerfully and expeditiously as on the other. Mr. Osmond Tearle had his wife taken away from him by a Judge who expressed his contempt for the actor's conduct in as plain terms as a Judge could well use. All through the litigation, in fact, the actor had exhibited qualities which, it might be supposed, would deter any woman from marrying him. no: the decree had hardly been pronounced before he was " married "-if it can be called a marriageby an uninformed or untaithful Episcopal clergyman, to a theatrical lady who had just obtained a decree that she had never been married to her huspand and that her three children were in a highly anomalous position. But this is quickly followed by another theatrical case of easy marriage and easy separation. Mr. Bangs and his wife enjoyed a honeymoon of ten hours' duration, and then the quarreiling seems to have begun, Mr. Bange announces his belief that if he had continued to live with the lady he would have been a "raving maniac." This is a possibility to make a sympathetic public shudder with apprehension, and while rejoicing that the danger is past, to hope that there was just a little bistrionic exaggeration in the re-

It is the opinion of The World newspaper that the time spent in investigations next winter will not be wasted even if they develop Democratic dishonesty. as "if the Democratic party should come into. power it would then know the black sheep in its own party and be able to drive them from the fold." The suggestion has merit; but we don't quite make out what, in that event, is to be done with the empty fold. Perhaps rent it.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Merritt Hulburd, of Bennington, Vt. has accepted a call to the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, and will enter on his duties on the third Sunday in Septem-

The marriage of Canutto Pecci, a nephew of Pope Leo XIII., and Miss Bueno, will take place in Paris during the present month. Monsignor De Rende will bless it, and Monsignor Cataldi, the prefect of the Pontifical ceremonies, will represent the Pope. Miss Nora Perry, of Providence, R. I., the wellknown authoress, is said to be very ill at Bethlehem, N. H.

The oldest gravestone in the First Reformed Church-yard of Kingston, N. Y., is probably that of Andries De Witt, the son of Tjerk Clausen, who was the progenitor of the De Witt family. Andries De Witt was the great-grandfather of De Witt Chinton. The stone in question is simply a narrow strip of blue stone, on which are rudely carved the letters "A. D. W." Below are the figures, "22dy," and below that, "Ivly, 1710."

General Edward G. W. Butler, who was a friend and companion of General Jackson, is living a hale and hearty old age in St. Louis. He has in his possession many autograph letters from General Jackson, whom he regards as the greatest man who ever lived. It is perhaps not generally known that on the establishment of the Confederacy at Montgomery General Butler was offered the position of
Commander-m-Chief of the forces to be raised by
President Davis. Besides the Jackson letters, General Butler has in his, possession an interesting
batch of correspondence from General Zachary
Taylor and from General Robert E. Lee.

Kristofer Janson, the Norwegian poet, novelist philosopher and preacher, who is pastor of a little Unitarian Church in Minnesota, lost heavily from the effects of a recent tornado. One hundred and fifty dollars in money were strewn about over the

prairie; his furniture, clothing and chattels were broken and spoiled. And all his manuscripts in ctuding a new book ready for the press, are given The little church and home are total wrecks, and the crops of the members of his congregative are totally destroyed. In the midst of all these troubles he preserves the rare sweetness of disposition to which he is distinguished, and looks forward to the coming of brighter days.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Kenneth Rayner, Selici.

of the Treasury, is confined to his house by sick.

GENERAL NOTES.

The largest ferry-boat in the world is said to be the Solano, built to run on San Francisco Harbor for the Central Pacific Railroad. The Solano is described as a vessel of 3,540 tons, and of the following dim Length of main deck, 494 feet 8 inches; length of half, 406 feet 2 inches; width over all, 116 feet; width be tween wheel casings, 64 feet; beight amidships, 18 feet o mease; neight at ends, 15 feet 9 hones; draught when loaded, 6 feet 6 hohes. The boat has four lines of raits, and, as they exceed from end to end, there is sufficient accommodation for forty-eight freight cars or twenty-four passenger cars with locomotive and tender. The boat when the boat we have found to be a second to be a secon inches; height at ends, 15 feet 9 inches; draught when

"The Concord School of Philosophy," says The Springfield Republican, "suffering from Emerson" death, Mr. Alcott's prolonged sickness and other causes contemplates the omission of one summer session and the experiment of transferring the school to the city.
Should this endeavor be successful, it will very likely
end the uses of the Hillside chapel in Mr. Alcott's eld orchard. There is not enough sentiment in the subjects of Concord to agree with summer heats. The Chautan qua Lake university, on the other hand, with its pervading tinge of religiosity, meets a popular want. Dr. Vincent, President Payne, of the Wesleyan University in Ohio; Frank Beard, Rev. Dr. Goodsell, of New-Haven, Missionary Mellen, cf. South Africa, and the rest, take care to tinge all their figures and facts with Christianity."

Military and social circles in Halifax are interested in the fact, which has lately become apparent that General Lord Alexander Russell, commander of the British troops in Canada, is a far more rigid disciplinarian than his predecessor. About twenty-two years ago General Sir Hastings Doyle, then in command, in deference to public feeling in Halifax, discontinued the playing of the military bands which escorted the gardson to church, but General Russell has now revive the custom. Not only that. Surprised at the small at tendance in Garrison Chapel last Sunday, and particutendance in Garrison Chapel last Sunday, and particularly, it is said, at learning that the chaplain had absented himself without leave, to go fishing General Russell has issued orders that all troops not absolutely employed during the hours of worship shall attend church, and that hereafter guard-mounting on Sunday shall be at 2:30 o'clock in the afteraoon instead of at 16 o'clock in the morning.

In the will are of Democratic statements of the statement of th

in the village of Downsville, N. Y., live couple who have probably enjoyed a longer wedded life than any other couple in the State, if not in the Union. They are the venerable Peter Bogart and his wife, who They are the venerable Fater labut a few days 'difference in their agos, both being nearly ninety-six. Mrs. Bogari is in excellent health, and walks a mile daily to minister to the wants of an invalid daughter. The venerable couple recently celebrated the seventy-fifth an niversary of their marriage, when there were present descendants to the fifth generation. A sister of Mr. Bogart's age nearly seventy-nine, lives with them, with faculties as well preserved that she remembers the occasion of the well preserved that she remembers the occasion of the wedding, although she was not four years old at the time. Delaware County seems conducive to longevity, Corn St. John lived for three-quarters of a century there, and died at the age of one hundred and three. Aunt Prudence Larkin, of Pease Eddy, died recently at one hundred and seven.

At intervals, when she was not engaged in teaching the young idea to shoot, Miss Fuller, a school teacher at Grand Marais, Mich., has been teaching her self to nandle a Winchester rifle. Having attained a degree of skill which seemed to her sufficient, she induced Mr. Michael Bragel, at whose house she is a boarder, to procure her just one shot at a deer. A favorable night was chosen, a small boat with a lantern in the bow and Miss Fuller in the stern was rowed out upon a secluded lake, and presently a noble buck, attracted by the glare, sprang through the brushwood into the water. "Now's your time," said the gallant Michael. "Where shall I aim for I" gasped the girl. "Right behind the ear," was the answer. There was a moment's silence, then a flash, a sharp crack, and the buck was struggling upon the water, crimsoned with blood which flowed from a bullet-hole "right behind the ear." The school-teacher sank upon her knees in the boat, clasped her hands, raised her eyes to heaven and softly murmured: "Now let us only bug a bear and I shall be ready to die!"

The Mexican Government has contracted with Mr. Oscar A. Droege to plant 2,000,000 trees in the Valley of Mexico within four years from March 15, 1884-500,000 a year, to such places as the Government shall choose. The contractor pledges himself to estab-lish a number of nurseries and to have in them each year at least 800,000 ash, 35,000 willows, 120,000 popiars, 60,000 eucalyptus trees, 60,000 trænos-japones, 60,000 mountain cypress cedars, 60,000 acacias, and 120,000 of miscellaneous varieties. The trees must be in planta-tions of from 50,000 to 100,000 each, and Mr. Droege has to maintain them for two years after planting. He is not compelled to plant trees along the highways, however. Three graduates of the School of Agriculture are to be received into the nurseries each year, there to study the science of forestry. He is also to raise fruit and other useful plants for free distributios. There is to be translated from the German every year a work of arboriculture of recognized merit. An inspector is superintend, and Mr. Droege is to receive annually \$40,000 till the sum reaches a total of \$200,000.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The local option law which has just passed the lower house of the Democratic Legislature of Georgia provides for as strict a prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors as any of the prohibitory laws against which the Northern Democracy is so red mouthed. An election can be held on the question of prohibition on the petition of one-tenth of the qualified voters in a county, or of one-fifth in a city or town. It must be entirely separate from any other election, the ballots to be distinguished by the legends, "For Whiskey," and "Against Whiskey." The bill was passed by exactly the constitutional majority, one advocate of the being compelled to break his pair in order to vote for it. It now goes to the Senate, where its success is predicted. The political revolution now going on in

Mississippi is one of the most significant movements o the present political era. The fusion between the bette class of Republicans and Democrats is mainly to secure good county government, but its results will be more far reaching than this. It will solve the question of a free ballot and a fair count, and give the colored voters the rights which have been denied them so long in State, Congressional and National elections. All of these bene the may not follow at once, but the beginning has surely been made. Mississippi was the first State to try buil-dozing on an extended scale in politics. It will be inter-esting to watch and see whether the other Southern States will be as eager to adopt the new Mississippi plas as they were to follow the old one.

The drift of things in Ohio, it is easy to see, is decidedly in favor of the Republicans. Two elements which it was feared would be against them are found to be decidedly with them. Judge Forsker's strength was unknown when he was nominated, and the Scott law was an undetermined quantity when the State Convention adjourned. But Foraker has grown steadily since he made his first speech, and the popularity of the Scott law has become an assured fact. So favorable de Scott law has become an assured fact. So favorable de things look for the Republicans at the present time that it is feared they may relax in their efforts and permitting Democrats to regain what they have lost. To prevent that numerous warnings are being given by the Republican press outside the State. It is certainly flattering to the Onlo Republicans that there is occasion for such warnings so early in the canvass. They will doubtless show that they can profit by well-meant advice.

Ex-Governor "Dick" Oglesby, of Illinois, shows by his talk that the discount of the other candidates.

shows by his talk that his disappointments in politics have not soured him in the least. Though his friends insist upon considering him a candidate for Governor he steadily refuses to do any wire-pulling or pipe-laying in his own behalf. To all who urge him to enter th race, he says : "If, when the convention meets, it thinks I'm the man, why all right, but I'm no candidate in the sense of going around and setting up things. That never was my way, and I'm too old to learn it now." His was my way, and I'm too old to learn it now." His opinion of the boss system in politics is also pertinent: "If the people," he remarks, "are for a man nobedy can change them. The machine, as they call it, has bad too much to do with politics in Illinois, and it for the thing doesn't stop pretty soon it will be the ruin of us. In the long run the people will be heard from, and one of these machine men, when he passes out of politics of dies, stands no more chance of having the people think well of him than a builfreg has of going to heaven."

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS.

Mr. McCaull, of the Casino, has secured Mr. Frederick Leslie, the popular singing comedian of London, for the coming season.

The season began here last Monday night at the Theatre Comique with a hilarious and successful representation of "The Mulliran Guard Ball." Ma-Hart and Mr. Harrigan were warmly wolcomed.

A spectacle play entitled "Zenobia," written by afr. S. G. Pratt, of Chicago, will be presented home at the Strakosch Theatre (late Salmi Morse's). In Twenty-third-st., about the 20th of August. Gay seems of and a numerous corps de ballet are promised.

There is to be a grand chorus of the Madriga